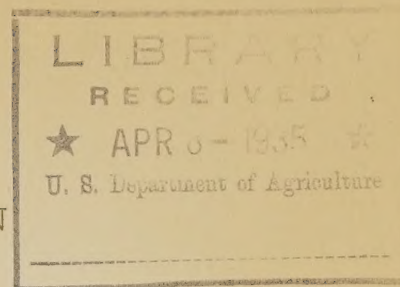


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ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISION
HAWAII AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
HONOLULU, HAWAII

Under the joint supervision of the

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
and the
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Progress Notes on Experiments and Other Items of Interest

No. 9

March, 1935

These progress notes on experimental work and other items of interest to livestock men in the Territory are issued from time to time by the Animal Husbandry Division. You are invited to suggest other lines of research that you deem important and to submit inquiries to the University.

A GENERAL REPORT
OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISION
OF THE HAWAII AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

Introduction

This issue of the Progress Notes in place of giving the detailed results of some definite experiment presents general information about the University dairy and piggery such as production of individual animals, feed costs, health records, etc. A brief account of the experimental work of the year is also presented.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISION
HAWAII AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
HONOLULU, HAWAII

Under the joint supervision of the

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
and the
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Progress Notes on Experiments and Other Lines of Interest

March, 1933

No. 2

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A GENERAL REPORT
OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISION
OF THE HAWAII AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

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DAIRY CATTLE

By G.W.H. Goo

At the close of the fiscal year the University herd consisted of 40 Holsteins and 11 Guernseys. During the fiscal year 4 Holstein heifers and one Guernsey heifer were registered.

Thirty-four different cows were milked, producing 215,071 pounds of milk. Eleven cows were in the herd part of the year, leaving an average production of 7,247 pounds for the 23 full-year cows. Segregated as to breeds, 17 full-year Holstein cows averaged 7,428 pounds and 6 full-year Guernseys averaged 6,736 pounds.

During the year, one Holstein bull calf and one Holstein female calf were sold as breeders. Four Holstein male calves, 5 Holstein female calves and 3 Guernsey male calves were sold as veal. Three heifers, 6 cows and one Guernsey bull were sent to market.

Three young bull calves from desirable ancestry, two Holsteins and one Guernsey, were purchased and are being raised as possible future herd sires.

The details of milk production, butter fat production, feed cost per cow, total milk production cost, etc. are given in the following pages.

YEARLY PRODUCTION RECORDS OF COWS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII HERD

JULY 1 TO JUNE 30

11-34 400 S-B 95550

Barn No.	NAME	Born	Date First Calf	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	1932-1933	1933-1934
HOLSTEINS:													
42	Korndyke Mead Manca.....	April 26, 1922	Nov. 29, 1924	4,703	6,421	7,072	7,252	6,105	5,494	5,379	5,435	7,370	7,932 ¹
49	Korndyke El Prado Manca.....	Dec. 6, 1922	Feb. 1, 1925	4,674	7,700	9,577	10,805	9,787	7,461	7,777	8,765	7,059	1,899 ²
52	Natoma Hawaii Creamcup 2nd.....	July 3, 1923	Feb. 23, 1926	.....	3,275	7,002	7,379	8,309	8,681	8,626	9,205	6,133	7,622 ³
65	DeKol Prilly Segis Pontiac.....	Sept. 25, 1925	Oct. 31, 1927	.....	.....	.....	5,900	6,298	5,971	7,752	9,078	8,634	8,770
68	Uniwai Prilly Manca.....	Jan. 14, 1926	June 14, 1928	.....	.....	.....	433	6,443	6,950	9,798	9,124	8,603	8,504
71	Uniwai Natoma Mead Prilly.....	Feb. 23, 1926	May 14, 1928	.....	.....	.....	911	4,155	3,978	5,612	6,772	3,789	7,226
72	Uniwai DeKol Segis.....	May 8, 1926	Aug. 8, 1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,107	6,502	5,678	5,044	6,157	7,611
74	Uniwai Luku Prilly.....	July 28, 1926	Aug. 26, 1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,746	1,302	7,687	7,843	6,876	6,229
79	Uniwai Princess Segis.....	Feb. 6, 1927	July 9, 1929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,606	5,469	6,700	5,602	8,188
82	Uniwai Segis.....	Mar. 19, 1927	June 7, 1929	.....	.....	.....	.....	610	5,364	5,381	6,857	7,695	7,500
83	Uniwai DeKol Sarcastic.....	April 24, 1927	June 19, 1929	.....	.....	.....	.....	342	6,332	4,389	3,730	10,042	8,106
85	Uniwai Segis Korndyke.....	Aug. 1, 1927	July 27, 1929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,442	4,956	6,125	7,490	5,849 ⁴
88	Uniwai DeKol Pontiac.....	Oct. 31, 1927	Mar. 1, 1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,957	6,344	5,938	9,942	10,356
92	Uniwai Prilly Korndyke.....	Nov. 22, 1927	June 7, 1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541	4,696	6,373	3,285	6,433
99	Uniwai Sarcastic.....	July 27, 1928	Dec. 11, 1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,957	6,933	7,495	7,096
102	Uniwai Creator Korndyke.....	Nov. 28, 1928	April 15, 1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,878	6,193	6,867	2,691 ⁵
104	Uniwai Pabst Korndyke.....	Jan. 8, 1929	July 20, 1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,212	6,791	9,071
105	Uniwai Baby Gem Segis.....	Jan. 21, 1929	Sept. 21, 1932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,585	6,736
108	Uniwai Sarcastic Prilly.....	June 22, 1929	Jan. 13, 1932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,123	5,271	5,736
109	Uniwai Creator Joletta.....	June 30, 1929	Aug. 1, 1932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,833	7,523
110	Uniwai Creator Girl.....	July 28, 1929	Feb. 28, 1932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,843	4,458	.....⁶
111	Uniwai Sarcastic Segis.....	Dec. 15, 1929	July 29, 1932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,403	3,836
112	Uniwai Princess Sarcastic.....	Mar. 20, 1930	Dec. 17, 1932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,621	7,347
119	Uniwai DeKol Korndyke Prilly.....	Nov. 29, 1930	July 2, 1933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,860 ⁶
122	Uniwai Korndyke Pontiac.....	Mar. 10, 1931	Jan. 9, 1934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,013
123	Uniwai Sarcastic DeKol.....	May 4, 1931	Feb. 18, 1934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,628
125	Uniwai Segis Sarcastic.....	Sept. 4, 1931	Feb. 25, 1934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,387
GUERNSEYS:													
51	Lulu of Hawaii.....	June 16, 1923	Sept. 30, 1925	.....	6,293	7,826	7,902	7,907	8,207	5,463	5,862	8,724	6,697
67	Sterling's Golden Bess.....	Dec. 24, 1925	July 25, 1928	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,054	4,260	4,808	5,330	6,387	1,589 ⁷
86	Alberta's Floss.....	Sept. 8, 1927	Mar. 23, 1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,582	3,588	4,559	3,595	6,052
89	Floss Boy's Clementina.....	Nov. 1, 1927	July 18, 1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	608	5,217	6,525	5,713	7,368
96	Islander's Lulu.....	Mar. 24, 1928	Nov. 27, 1930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,317	3,394	4,769	7,178
101	Islander Lady.....	Sept. 20, 1928	July 3, 1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,463	5,960	7,040
103	Islander's Alberta of Hawaii.....	Dec. 28, 1928	Jan. 28, 1933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,999	6,084
118	Floss Boy's Lulu.....	Nov. 27, 1930	June 18, 1933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	914 ⁸

1. Sold May 17, 1934
2. Sold Oct. 2, 1933
3. Sold May 17, 1934

4. Sold May 17, 1934
5. Sold Jan. 8, 1934
6. Died July 3, 1933

7. Sold Oct. 2, 1933
8. Sold Oct. 2, 1933
9. Sold May 17, 1934

BUTTER FAT PRODUCTION OF UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII HERD

(Based on Average of Composite Samples Tested Once Each Month)

		July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934	
Stable No.	Name	Pounds Butter Fat	Average Percent Fat
HOLSTEINS:			
42	Korndyke Mead Manca.....	312.86*	3.95*
49	Korndyke El Prado Manca.....	62.66*	3.30*
52	Natoma Hawaii Creamcup 2nd.....	272.62*	3.53*
65	DeKol Prilly Segis Pontiac.....	326.09	3.71
68	Uniwai Prilly Manca.....	319.24	3.82
71	Uniwai Natoma Mead Prilly.....	272.94	3.83
72	Uniwai DeKol Segis.....	304.32	3.97
74	Uniwai Luku Prilly.....	245.68	3.95
79	Uniwai Princess Segis.....	324.39	4.07
82	Uniwai Segis.....	317.10	4.71
83	Uniwai DeKol Sarcastic.....	326.44	4.18
85	Uniwai Segis Korndyke.....	254.05*	4.36*
88	Uniwai DeKol Pontiac.....	347.21	3.34
92	Uniwai Prilly Korndyke.....	276.96	4.27
99	Uniwai Sarcastic.....	278.99	3.99
102	Uniwai Creator Korndyke.....	114.01*	4.47*
104	Uniwai Pabst Korndyke.....	365.61	4.00
105	Uniwai Baby Gem Segis.....	285.76	4.42
108	Uniwai Sarcastic Prilly.....	232.33	4.22
109	Uniwai Creator Joletta.....	277.48	3.70

BUTTER FAT PRODUCTION OF UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII HERD

(Continued)

		July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934	
Stable No.	Name	Pounds Butter Fat	Average Percent Fat
HOLSTEINS: (Continued)			
111	Uniwai Sarcastic Segis.....	152.11	3.99
112	Uniwai Princess Sarcastic.....	265.33	3.67
119	Uniwai DeKol Korndyke Prilly.....	260.22*	3.83*
122	Uniwai Korndyke Pontiac.....	228.89*	3.80*
123	Uniwai Sarcastic DeKol.....	124.84*	3.44*
125	Uniwai Segis Sarcastic.....	116.78*	3.48*
	Average**.....	239.29	3.99
GUERNSEYS:			
51	Lulu of Hawaii.....	312.79	4.76
67	Sterling's Golden Bess.....	65.23*	4.22*
86	Alberta's Floss.....	317.06	5.48
89	Floss Boy's Clementina.....	394.49	5.40
96	Islander's Lulu.....	334.62	4.74
101	Islander Lady.....	337.95	4.82
103	Islander's Alberta of Hawaii.....	314.87	5.25
118	Floss Boy's Lulu.....	39.04*	4.35*
	Average**.....	335.29	5.07

*In herd during only part of year.

**For animals in herd during full year.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of the proposed changes. It details the steps involved in the process, from the initial planning stage to the final execution. This section also addresses the potential challenges that may arise during the implementation phase and provides strategies to overcome them.

3. The third part of the document discusses the results of the implementation. It presents the data collected and analyzes the outcomes of the changes. This section also includes a comparison of the results with the initial goals and objectives, highlighting the areas of success and the areas that need further attention.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate records and the effectiveness of the proposed changes. This section also offers recommendations for future actions and provides a final statement on the overall success of the project.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the future of the organization. It outlines the long-term goals and objectives and provides a vision for the future. This section also includes a discussion on the role of the organization in the community and the impact it can have on the world.

6. The sixth part of the document provides a final summary and conclusion. It reiterates the importance of the project and the role of the organization. This section also offers a final statement on the overall success of the project and the future of the organization.

7. The seventh part of the document provides a list of references and sources. It includes a list of books, articles, and other documents that were used in the research and analysis. This section also provides a list of the authors and their contact information.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a list of appendices. It includes a list of tables, figures, and other documents that are included in the report. This section also provides a list of the authors and their contact information.

9. The ninth part of the document provides a list of acknowledgments. It includes a list of the individuals and organizations that provided support and assistance during the project. This section also provides a list of the authors and their contact information.

10. The tenth part of the document provides a list of the authors and their contact information. It includes a list of the authors' names, titles, and addresses. This section also provides a list of the authors' email addresses and phone numbers.

ANIMALS IN UNIVERSITY DAIRY

July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934

Stable No.	Name	Breed	Date of Birth	Feed Cost (Year)	Feed Cost Per Day	Feed Cost Per Qt. Milk
42	Korndyke Mead Manca	H	4-26-22	\$133.42*	\$0.42	\$0.036
49	Korndyke El Prado Manca	H	12- 6-22	39.37*	0.42	0.044
51	Lulu of Hawaii	G	6-16-23	127.93	0.35	0.041
52	Natoma Hawaii Creamcup 2nd	H	7- 3-23	117.80*	0.37	0.033
65	DeKol Prilly Segis Pontiac	H	9-25-25	141.47	0.39	0.035
67	Sterling's Golden Bess	G	12-24-25	35.30*	0.38	0.048
68	Uniwai Prilly Manca	H	1-14-26	137.82	0.38	0.035
71	Uniwai Natoma Mead Prilly	H	2-23-26	137.97	0.38	0.041
72	Uniwai DeKol Segis	H	5- 8-26	132.16	0.36	0.037
74	Uniwai Luku Prilly	H	7-28-26	131.48	0.36	0.045
79	Uniwai Princess Segis	H	2- 6-27	138.18	0.38	0.036
82	Uniwai Segis	H	3-19-27	144.29	0.40	0.041
83	Uniwai DeKol Sarcastic	H	4-24-27	141.35	0.39	0.037
85	Uniwai Segis Korndyke	H	8- 1-27	111.71*	0.35	0.041
86	Alberta's Floss	G	9- 8-27	124.05	0.34	0.044
88	Uniwai DeKol Pontiac	H	10-31-27	163.71	0.45	0.034
89	Floss Boy's Clementina	G	11- 1-27	130.18	0.36	0.038
92	Uniwai Prilly Korndyke	H	11-22-27	128.18	0.35	0.043
96	Islander's Lulu	G	3-24-28	126.28	0.35	0.038
99	Uniwai Sarcastic	H	7-27-28	135.23	0.37	0.041
101	Islander Lady	G	9-20-28	133.73	0.37	0.041
102	Uniwai Creator Korndyke	H	11-28-28	63.50*	0.33	0.051

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2. The second part of the document focuses on the financial aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed breakdown of the budget, including income and expenses, and discusses the strategies implemented to manage the funds effectively. This section also highlights the role of the finance department in ensuring that the organization remains financially sound and sustainable.

3. The third part of the document addresses the operational challenges faced by the organization. It identifies the key areas where improvements are needed and outlines the steps being taken to address these issues. This section also discusses the importance of communication and collaboration between different departments to ensure that the organization is able to meet its goals and objectives.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the future plans of the organization. It outlines the long-term vision and the specific actions that will be taken to achieve this vision. This section also discusses the importance of innovation and research in driving the organization forward and ensuring that it remains competitive in the market.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the role of the organization in the community. It highlights the various initiatives and programs that the organization has implemented to support the local community and promote social development. This section also discusses the importance of corporate social responsibility and the role of the organization in creating a positive impact on society.

ANIMALS IN UNIVERSITY DAIRY

(Continued)

Stable No.	Name	Breed	Date of Birth	Feed Cost (Year)	Feed Cost Per Day	Feed Cost Per Qt. Milk
103	Islander's Alberta of Hawaii	G	12-28-28	\$123.24	\$0.34	\$0.044
104	Uniwai Pabst Korndyke	H	1- 8-29	141.17	0.39	0.033
105	Uniwai Baby Gem Segis	H	1-21-29	135.61	0.37	0.043
108	Uniwai Sarcastic Prilly	H	6-22-29	130.65	0.36	0.049
109	Uniwai Creator Joletta	H	6-30-29	132.67	0.36	0.038
111	Uniwai Sarcastic Segis	H	12-15-29	116.56	0.32	0.065
112	Uniwai Princess Sarcastic	H	3-20-30	134.64	0.37	0.039
117	Royal Clementina	G	7-18-30	77.57*	0.23	---
118	Floss Boy's Lulu	G	11-27-30	28.37*	0.30	0.067
119	Uniwai DeKol Korndyke Prilly	H	11-29-30	112.98*	0.35	0.035
121	Islander's Golden Lady	G	1-30-31	40.75*	0.21	---
122	Uniwai Korndyke Pontiac	H	3-10-31	120.27	0.33	0.043
123	Uniwai Sarcastic DeKol	H	5- 4-31	95.78	0.26	0.057
124	Uniwai Pontiac Segis	H	8-19-31	92.10	0.25	---
125	Uniwai Segis Sarcastic	H	9- 4-31	96.25	0.26	0.061
126	Uniwai Korndyke	H	11- 8-31	76.94*	0.24	---
127	Uniwai Segis Pontiac	H	2- 8-32	82.04	0.22	---
128	Uniwai Pontiac DeKol	H	6- 1-32	82.31	0.22	---
129	Uniwai Korndyke Girl	H	8-27-32	78.36	0.21	---
130	Uniwai Belle Segis	H	9- 3-32	75.31	0.21	---
131	Uniwai DeKol Korndyke Lass	H	9- 6-32	74.78	0.20	---

ANIMALS IN UNIVERSITY DAIRY

(Continued)

Stable No.	Name	Breed	Date of Birth	Feed Cost (Year)	Feed Cost Per Day	Feed Cost Per Qt. Milk
132	Uniwai Prilly DeKol	H	12-11-32	\$ 84.08	\$0.23	---
133	Uniwai Princess DeKol	H	12-17-32	77.90	0.21	---
134	Uniwai Pontiac Sarcastic	H	1-20-33	84.07	0.23	---
135	Uniwai Natoma	H	3-29-33	84.04	0.23	---
136	Uniwai Prilly	H	5- 4-33	87.87	0.24	---
137	Danny's Queen Floss	G	5- 8-33	87.87	0.24	---
138	Uniwai DeKol Korndyke	H	10-21-33	55.53*	0.22	---
139	Manoa Yeska Queen	G	11-13-33	48.23*	0.21	---
140	Uniwai Korndyke DeKol	H	12-24-33	51.38*	0.27	---
141	Uniwai DeKol Korndyke Pontiac	H	1- 9-34	32.72*	0.19	---
142	Korndyke Manca	H	3- 5-34	37.70*	0.32	---
	Uniwai Korndyke Pontiac DeKol	HB	6- 9-27	118.25	0.32	---
	Pride's Danny of Fern-Dell	GB	6-18-24	63.88*	0.30	---
	Clementina's Boy	GB	1- 4-32	111.33	0.30	---
	3 bull calves and 2 steers	H & G		192.15*	---	---
	TOTAL.....			\$5940.46		

*In herd only part of year.

BRIEF ABSTRACTS TAKEN FROM THE PROJECT FILES
OF SOME INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED ON IN THE
DAIRY DIVISION DURING 1933-1934

By L. A. Henke

Agglutination Abortion Tests

Twelve tests have been made on the University of Hawaii Dairy Herd with the following results. These tests were made by the Veterinary Division of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry.

Date	Negative	Suspicious	Positive
February 4, 1930	20	0	2
May 5, 1930	40	0	11
September 9, 1930	34	9	10
December 15, 1930	40	3	0
March 11, 1931	39	3	8
August 28, 1931	40	2	7
January 13, 1932	38	10	0
May 24, 1932	37	3	6
August 20, 1932	49	2	5
December 14, 1932	51	2	2
June 1, 1933	31	13	5
November 8, 1933	33	8	0

Positive and suspicious animals are separated from the rest of the herd. While in general, succeeding tests on the same animal show the same reaction, this is not entirely true as the data above shows.

Percent Reproductive Efficiency of Dairy Herd

	Holsteins	Guernseys	Entire Herd
1929-30	76.1	68.6	74.2
1930-31	61.1	37.6	54.4
1931-32	71.2	75.5	72.3
1932-33	67.7	57.8	64.6
1933-34	<u>73.4</u>	<u>57.7</u>	<u>70.0</u>
5 year average	69.9	59.4	67.1

Tuberculin Test

The entire herd was tuberculin tested on October 4, 1933 by the Veterinary Division of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry and no reactors were found.

Composition and Bacterial Content
of the University Dairy Milk

Sample bottles selected at random by the milk inspectors and tested by the Food Commissioner and Analyst of the Board of Health showed the following:-

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sediment Rating</u>	<u>Fat</u> %	<u>Solids</u> %	<u>Bacteria</u> <u>Count</u>
July 8, 1933	F. clean	4.0	12.7	1000
Aug. 17, 1933	F. clean	4.4	13.5	5700
Oct. 21, 1934	Clean	4.1	13.0	4000
Dec. 15, 1934	Clean	4.6	13.3	2300
Jan. 13, 1934	Clean	4.4	13.2	3100
March 11, 1934	Clean	4.5	13.5	700
<u>Apr. 20, 1934</u>	Clean	<u>4.6</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>1200</u>
1933-34 average		4.37	13.26	2571

Value of Alfalfa Hay as a Supplement
to Green Roughages Fed Dairy Cows in Hawaii

In a second fifteen week experiment with six cows, feeding extra alfalfa hay (4.7 pounds per cow per day) to cows that had already had access to a reasonably satisfactory quantity of green roughage (51.2 pounds daily) increased average body weight by 13 pounds and milk production by 0.8 pounds per cow per day and increased the feed cost of milk production by 13.6 percent.

Green Panicum vs. Green Sudan Grass as
Roughages for Dairy Cows

In a second twelve week experiment with six cows, the cows consumed an average of 57 lbs. of panicum daily as compared with 64 pounds of sudan grass and averaged two pounds greater milk production per cow per day when sudan grass was fed. Sudan grass seems more palatable, resulting in larger consumption and increased milk production.

Pineapple Plants for Cattle Feeding

Three, 600 pound Holstein heifers were fed shredded and cut pineapple plants as their sole roughage for 147 days. They consumed an average of from 22 to 45 pounds daily depending on what quantities and kinds of concentrates were fed in addition to the pineapple plants. This experiment did not show a high feeding value for pineapple plants but indicates that pineapple plants can be used to advantage as emergency feeds when pastures are dry and no other forage crops are available.

Raw Sugar as a Supplement to
Rations Fed to Milking Cows

Two, twelve week experiments, each with six cows in which two pounds of raw sugar were fed each cow in addition to other concentrates and roughages decreased roughage consumption slightly, increased milk production about three percent and increased production costs about eleven percent.

Liver Fluke Control in Hawaii

In experiments on liver fluke control in Hawaii by Merrill K. Riley, then of the Zoology Department with G.W.H. Goo of the Animal Husbandry Division cooperating, it was found that killing snails with the copper sulphate treatment is under conditions prevailing around most rapidly flowing streams in Hawaii, rather expensive and hard to accomplish. Copper sulphate introduced into a swift flowing stream soon becomes so diluted that it is not effective, and even if snails in the stream are killed others from the banks soon start a new supply.

Liver fluke eggs were found in the feces of two calves artificially infested with the cercaria of the liver fluke ^{were} three months after the cercaria/given to the calves orally in a gelatin capsule, indicating that the fluke grows to maturity and produces eggs three months or less after the animal becomes infested from eating vegetation which contains the cercaria of liver fluke.

Salt has been credited with removing liver fluke from cows but in one attempt where salt was fed for several days no improvement was noted, based on an examination of the feces, for the eggs of liver fluke were as abundant after feeding salt as before.

Sprouted Oats for Breeding Trouble with Dairy Cows

To date 53 cows with irregular breeding behavior have been fed sprouted oats with an equal number of controls. There is little evidence that sprouted oats has been helpful.

SWINE

At the close of the fiscal year, 11 breeding hogs, (5 Berkshires and 6 Tamworths) and 17 smaller pigs were on the University Farm. All the breeding hogs were purebred and registered.

During the year 6 Tamworth boars, 5 Tamworth gilts, 3 Berkshire boars and 9 Berkshire gilts were sold to hog raisers as breeding animals. Twenty four hogs were sold to the meat market.

BRIEF ABSTRACTS TAKEN FROM THE PROJECT FILES
OF SOME INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED ON IN THE
SWINE DIVISION DURING 1933-34.

By L. A. Henke

Sprouted Oats for Sows Having Breeding Troubles

To date 23 sows with an irregular breeding behavior have been fed sprouted oats with a like number of controls. Not all the oats fed sows were benefitted but their records are better than those of the controls.

Hog Cholera Protection

All hogs on the University Farm not previously protected against hog-cholera were given the serum-virus on October 10, 1933 and another group born since that date were vaccinated on April 2, 1934. These treatments were entirely for protection; no hog cholera was experienced during the year.

Avocados for Swine

In a 42 day experiment with 6 Tamworth hogs, avocados when constituting 25 percent of the concentrate mixture fed to hogs, were worth 45.6 percent as much as the grain mixture which they in part replaced.

Papayas for Swine

In a 92 day experiment with eight hogs, papayas when constituting one fourth of the concentrate mixture fed to fattening hogs were worth only 8.1 percent as much as the concentrate grain mixture which they in part replaced.

Cooked Taro Scraps for Swine

In a 56 day test with 12 pigs, averaging 32 pounds at the beginning of the experiment, cooked taro scraps when constituting 25 percent of the concentrate mixture were worth 36 percent as much as the concentrate mixture which they in part replaced.

